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IMHOOF-BLUMER. *Griechische Münzen*. Neue Beiträge u. Untersuchungen (Abhandlungen d. königl. baierischen Akad. d. Wissensch. I. Kl., XVIII Bd., III Abt.). 378 illustrations on 14 photographic plates. Folio, pp. III, 273. Munich, 1890.

The work before us is a supplement to the author's *Monnaies grecques*, which appeared in 1883, and was the completest collection of its kind since Mionnet's day. It comprises over 900 coins—hitherto either unpublished or unsatisfactorily published—of about 250 cities, in the main from Asia Minor. Among the author's discoveries we cite that of a remarkable alliance, in Greece proper, early in the fourth century B. C., comprising Corinth, Dyrrhachion, Ambrakia, Korkyra, Leukas and Anaktoron, the coins of which bore the device of Pegasus and a  $\Xi$  [*νμμαχία*]. In Keos it now appears that coins were struck only at Karthaia, Iulis, and Koressos (not at Poieessa). Archaic coins of Tenos, the type of which is the grape vine, and of Melos with an *oinochoe*, also come to light. Of the cities in Asia Minor, the following now appear for the first time in Greek numismatics: Himilion, in Paphlagonia; Termessos near Oinoanda, either in Lykia or Phrygia; Kerai, in Peisidia; Kibyra ἡ μικρά, in Pamphylia, and Holmoi in Kilikia. Of archæological interest are the representations of the infant Dionysos and Korybantes in Ionic Magnesia (hitherto explained as Zeus); of the *λικνοφόρος* in the Dionysos cult at Kyzikos and Teos; of Bakchos in the form of a bull in Skepsis; etc. An excellent feature of the work is the heed paid to the weight of coins, a highly important consideration, especially in ascertaining the extremely fluctuating values, in particular of copper coins (*ἀσάδια*, etc.).—R. WEIL, in *D. Literaturzeitung*, 1891, No. 6.

RICHARD BOHN. *Alterthümer von Aegae*, unter Mitwirkung von Carl Schuchhardt herausgegeben. Folio, pp. 68; 75 illustrations. Berlin, 1889; G. Reimer.

With a view to the better understanding of the Pergamene finds, the regions about Pergamon were explored during the progress of the excavations. Aegae (Nemrud-kalassi), which lies a day's journey south of Pergamon, was, in July, 1886, visited by Bohn, Senz, and Schuchhardt, and the results of their observations are published in the work named above. The most important discovery was the striking resemblance of Aegae to Pergamon, architecturally; it appears that the buildings of Eumenes and Attalos at the capital served as models for the whole region about. Of an earlier date was, probably, the temple of Demeter and Kora, while the theatre belongs to Roman times. Aegae was one of the twelve cities of Asia Minor which were destroyed by an earthquake in the